# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

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copy, or 35 per annum; the European Lettition every Webson at the cents per copy, 34 per annum to any part of Great Brit as a conty part of the Continent, both to include postage of the Conformia Lettition on the 5th and 20th of each month at size California Edition on the am and and of the second per copy, or \$150 per cantam.

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DV ENTINEMENTS rememed every day; advertisements in April 19 to White the April 19 to White the April 19 to White Herald, and in the California and European Editions.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -- Afternoon-Toodias-Security of State, Evening-Bready of Pagess-The MOREY-DAYLO COPPLEYED

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Afternoon-SWAINS-SOLDIEZ FOR LOVE-PADDY MILES, E THEER RED MEN-RAS-PIGNER OF PARIS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bend street. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- MONEY-BATRING LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 634 Broadway.-SEA OF

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, CARLMILHAN-THEATRE FRANCAIS, 586 Broadway.—Que se Ressem

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -After

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANGER AC. - RAILROAD SMARR UP. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.-MOZART HALL, 683 Broadway.—THIODOR'S THEATRE OF

NIXON CIRCUS, corner of Thirteenth street and

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 15, 1859.

THE PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM-THE HERALD AND ITS TRIPLE SHEETS.

We issue another triple sheet of the HERALD today, which makes the fourth this week. We are compelled to this by the immense pressure of our business, our rapidly extending advertising patronage, and the large amount of news we find it necessary to compress into our columns in order to supply the requirements of the times.

Judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should say that during the next business season we shall have to issue a triple sheet every day; very probably with the return of another business season, necessity will oblige us to issue a quadruple sheet two or three times a week; and it may be, when still another busy epoch comes about, we will publish a quadruple sheet every day.

The HERALD, it may be remarked, is the only fournal in this country, or anywhere else except in London, whose business demands the issue of a triple sheet; and London, compared with New York, is as a full grown, well matured man to a usty, growing youth. At the present time the HERALD has the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world. Our circulation has for years past been increasing with rapid strides, and as things look now it will soon reach a hundred thousand a day, while our receipts will amount to a million of dollars a year. All this vast increase we owe almost entirely to New York and its environs. It is true that we receive support from the North and the South, the East and the West, but we care little for, and depend less upon that. Our influence and circulation are based mainly upon this great commercial metropolis, and its immediate surroundings, which form a part of itself.

Twenty years ago we promised that in our career we would one day reach the position we have now gone beyond the mere infancy of the press. With the boundless resources at command in this country, and which are destined to be developed by the all-conquering energy and industry of its people, no limit can be placed to the growth and prosperity of the United States; and this city, as the past assures us, must grow and prosper apace with the entire Union. New Yorkis the centre and focus of the commerce and civilization of the continent; it is likewise, as a natural sequence, the only place where journalism can hope to reach its culminating point. The future of the press in this metropolis, then, is something grand to contemplate: the past career of this journal foreshadows what that future may be with the aid of enterprise and good management.

## The News.

The Africa, from Liverpool on the 1st in reached her dock at Jersey City yesterday after noon, with European news two days later than

that brought by the City of Washington. A Paris paper states positively that the United States Minister to China, with the members of his Legation, were in Pekin, having entered the city guarded by all the jealous formalities incident to diplomatic receptions of the Emperor. From the preparations making in England and France, there was little doubt that the vast empire of the East would soon be effectually "opened."

On the London Stock Exchange the funds were generally steady. Consols closed on the 30th ult. at 95} a 95} for money and 95} a 95} for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased by \$1.748.570 in the week.

Cotton was in fair demand in Liverpool on the 30th ult., with a downward tendency, but no actua fall in prices took place. Flour and wheat had improved both in demand and price. Sugars re mained very inactive in London, but coffee was

There is not much political news. Napoleon had officially proclaimed his disavowal of any intention of aggrandizing a member of his family with an Italian throne. In the meantime, affairs in Italy were much complicated. Some rumors said that the Archdukes would certainly be restored, but other persons regarded the matter as entirely impossible. A general European Congress would, it was hoped, settle the matter. In this body it would appear that England will support any expression of the popular will given by general

The democratic agitation in Germany for a reform in the constitution of the confederation was lessing to Austria, and particularly so since it was sanctioned by the speech of the Grand Duke of Goths in reply to a deputation from the leader

Spain's war attitude against Morocco had excited

some jealousy in England on account of the security of Gibraltar, but Spain would have all the sympa-

Later news from Australia reports trade as very dull in Melbourne. The exports of gold were heavy and the yield of the mines satisfactory. A teamer from Adelaide was lost off Cape Northumberland, when eighty seven persons perished.

The screw steamship Bavaris, from New York,

reached Southampton on the 30th ultimo, after an exceedingly heavy voyage, a passenger and a sea man having been washed overboard during a gale We have advices from Havti dated at Port au Prince 17th, Gonaives 23d, and Cape Haytien 26th ult. The country generally was quiet, but some sixty conspirators against the government had been arrested, among them the person who assas-sinated the President's daughter. Geffrard had issued a proclamation with regard to the conspira-cies. He declares that the conspirators shall be

rigorously dealt with.

The latest accounts from Minnesota state that there is but little doubt of the election of republican Congressmen and State officers throughout, and republican majority in both branches of the Legissture. If this report prove true the republicans have gained two members of Congress.

The revenue cutter Harriet Lane, which was ser in search of the Quaker City, was signalled off Cape Henry (no date given), bound north. It is conjectured that she had seen the Quaker City, and was on her way to New York.

It is stated that the English cricketers have chal lenged the base ball clubs to play a game of ball for \$5,000, and that representatives of the various clubs are to meet next Tuesday evening, to take the proposition into consideration.

The tolls on all the canals in this State, from the orening of navigation to the 1st of October in 1847, amounted to \$2,667,257. During the same period this year the tolls amount only to \$1,140, 521, which shows a falling off of \$1,526,736. A fee years more will finish the New York canals.

The Fourth District Senatorial Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of cominating a candidate for Senator at the con election. There were seven candidates put in no mination, but three of these were withdrawn by their friends during the course of balloting. Sever times the ballot was essayed, but in no instance was there a sufficient majority returned for any one candidate; and, as there was evidently no prospec of artaining the desired result, the Convention wa adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. J. R. Briggs was nominated at a convention of the Fourth district, held last night at Tammany Hall, for Supervisor at the forthcoming city ele

John Seilkins died on Thursday afternoon at No 322 West Forty-third street, from the effects of violence supposed to have been received during a drunken affray on Tuesday evening in the Twentysecond precinct. Wm. Maynard, the suppose guilty party, has been arrested and locked up for

In the General Sessions yesterday Dennis Camp bell was convicted of stealing a dog, the property of A. Underbill. He will be disposed of this morn ing. This was the indictment which Judge Russel founded his late decision upon, that dogs were the subject of larceny. E. Belcher Sackett, who is charged with perjury, was surrendered by his bail and was committed to the City prison.

Sterling exchange closed with more firmness yes terday afternoon. About \$800,000 in specie was engaged to go out to-day by the steamer Teutonia ound for Hamburg, to touch at Southampton.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday in secret session, as usual. The following policemen were dismissed from the force:—Edward Black, eventh precinct, for intoxication; J. D. Howell and Elijah J. Caldwell, of the Fourth, for allowing prisoner to escape; and Benjamin Velsor, of the Fourth precinct, Brooklyn, for intoxication. The following members of the old force were reinstated:-J. S. Downing and James Leary, of the Ninth ward; J. Murpny, or the First; A. D. Brower, formerly Lieutenant of the Fourteenth; J. O. Dean of the Fourth; H. Spence, of the Third; H. McDer mott, of the Sixth, and T. C. Platt, of the Seven eenth precinct. Officers Frederick Anderson, of the Sixth, and Henry M. Hyatt, of the Twenty-firs precinct, resigned. The list of poll clerks was no ppointed. It will be ready on Monday.

The tone of the cotton market yesterday exhibited no change, while the sales embraced about 400 bales, made before the news, at quotations given in another place After the receipt of the news no sales were reported Flour was heavy, especially for common Western an State brands, which closed at 5c. to 10c. per barrel lower while good to prime extra grades were sustained, and in some cases rather firmer. Wheat was heavy and irregular, with moderate sales. Corn was held at full prices while sales were limited, at \$1 for Jersey yellow Western mixed was held at the same figure. Pork lower, mess \$17 25, and prime \$10 62½ a \$10 75. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1.150 hhds. Cuba muscovado and 250 do, meiado, at prices given elsewhere. Coffee was firmly held, with moderate sales, including Rio at 11%c. 11 %c. with 150 bbls. and 800 bags Jamaica at p. t. Freight engagements were moderate and rates firm. Among the shipments were 1,500 bbls. flour by steamer to Liverpoo at 2s. 13/44, 500 boxes cheese by do., 40s., and flour also engaged for Glasgow and London at 2s. 3d.

#### The News by the Africa-Aspect of Affairs in China.

Our advices from Europe by the steamship Africa are two days later than those previously received, and bring the details of the intelligence by the overland mail to the 10th of August from Hong Kong.

The report received in St. Petersburg, that Mr. Ward had arrived at Pekin, and was kept there in a state of imprisonment, is confirmed. This, as well as the fact that the first news received in Europe of the celebration of the treaty with China last year was through this medium, proves that the Russians possess a short and reliable means of communication with Pekin. Mr. Ward had been conveyed to Pekin in a large box or room. about sixteen feet long by ten wide, without permission to see the country, and when there was kept strictly within the walls of the house assigned to him. This looks very much like a repetition of Lord Macartney's fruitless embassy to that capital nearly a century ago, and it is not unlikely that it will result in the same way.

It will be seen by our extracts from the fereign journals, that in the general opinion of the public men in Europe, China can be opened to intercourse with the civilized world only by gunpowder and iron. Both England and France are actively preparing to send troops and ships to the East, and the organs of Derby and Palmerston are alike loud in calling for active and energetic measures. The tory papers are more savage against China than the administration organs, and see in the recent affair at the mouth of the Peiho the indications of agreat approaching struggle between Russia and England in the East. In this contest they claim that England must not permit France to take the lead, and some strong hits are aimed at the Napoleonic utterances about combatting for an idea. The only dissent from these views is on the part of the Manchester school of politicians, which the tory prints sneer at as "the

sentimental pleadings of Mr. Milner Gibson.' The course of Chinese diplomacy seems to give warrant to these counsels. In the past

the same. Ignorant of the principles which guide and the motives which influence European action and diplomatic intercourse, the Chinese have ever attempted to keep the "barbarians" out of the Celestial Empire by a resort to petty tricks and subterfuges, which have defeated the stipulations of treaties with out disguising the motive. Thus, the treaty after the opium war was made in great part a dead letter. A similar spirit seems to actuate the other Asiatic Courts, as is evident from our own experience in Japan. Whether the English and French envoys were right or wrong in their attempt to force the entrance to the Peiho, it seems now certain that a deadly struggle has commenced between the Powers of Western Europe and the empire of China.

We do not believe that Russia has taken any greater part in organizing Chinese resistance to the English and French than we have. She has played her part skilfully in the troublous years for the Emperor of China, and has found her advantage in it. When the "red devils" were attacking him on the side of Canton, the forces of the "White Czar" were pressing him on the north. Finding himself thus between two enemies, the Brother of the Sun and Moon readily ceded to Russia the territory she claimed on the north, glad, no doubt, by this sacrifice to keep Mouravief out of the heart of his em pire, and perhaps the possession of his capital Should the English and French, in the coming contest, force their way to the walls of Pekin the distracted central portion of the country can be overrun by the Russian Calmuck and Tartar troops by easy marches. For such a course we are entitled to believe they are prepared, from the regularity with which intelligence from Pekin is received overland in St.

Our part in this contest is a plain one. want no Asiatic territory. We care nothing for the Emperor of China. All we need is the privilege of commercial exchange at the seaports of our cotton goods and hardware for the tea and silk of the Chinese agriculturist. For this we require no Minister at Pekin, and particularly not one of the stamp of Mr. Ward. who has so little comprehension of the true position of his country and the rights and duties of neutrals.

#### The Late Northern Elections, and Their Significant Results.

The late local elections in Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, unimpor tant and indecisive as they may be regarded touching the momentous question of the next Presidency, are pretty conclusive upon three points. At all events, we draw from them the following important conclusions:-

First-That the democratic party of the Northern States is in that melancholy condition of a sick man which affords no symptoms of convalescence.

Second-That the late great American, or third party of the North, has disappeared and ceased to exist : and

Third-That henceforward, to the close o the Presidential campaign of 1860, there will be only two parties in the North—the republican and the democratic -and that into the one or the other of these two parties all the loose materials of the North, with some trifling exceptions, will be absorbed.

Upon the first point—the melancholy prostra tion of the Northern democracy-very little is needed to avplain the causes and character of the disease. It may be traced to that "death of cold" which the party contracted from that des perate Southern Presidential experiment of Douglas and Pierce in 1854—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The instantaneous and overwhelming Northern revolution which followed that repeal will explain the whole mystery. The violent and impracticable movements of the Southern pro-slavery democracy in the way of retaliation have only contributed fresh fuel to the fire from that day to this.

Under this terrible pressure from both sides the democratic party in 1856 would have been crushed to atoms but for the saving interpo sition of Mr. Buchanan. It was a rescue as from the very jaws of destruction, and a lesson have taught something of to the various factions and leaders of the party. But instead of this, they commenced the game of rule or ruin with the new administration from the day it came into power; and so, while on account of these faithless and rebellious leaders and cliques, the democracy of the North have been beaten and trampled under foot from the lakes of Maine to the lakes of Minne sota, the democracy of the South have been degraded to a mere sectional faction upon the 'one idea" of slavery.

Our second consideration—the disappearance of the late great third party of the North-only darkens still more this otherwise sufficiently gloomy prospect to the demoralized democracy The materials of this late third party, upon the broad, general and practical issues of the federal government, are the natural allies of the republicans. It is only upon Seward's "irre pressible conflict" with the South that they have hitherto stood aloof as a separate oppo sition camp. But now, as the republican party appear to be disposed to repudiate the extrem anti-slavery platform of Seward, and as the American party has died a natural death, the bulk of the loose materials of the latter will be absorbed by the former; for such are the manifestations of these October elections.

Thus, with the people of the North divided between two parties in 1860, instead of three, as in 1856, we may say, from the Northern elections of the last and present year, that in every Northern State this side of the Rocky Mountains the democracy will enter into the contest as a demoralized minority party. How they will emerge from the battle is another question; but, from the general drift of the tide of these October elections, the dullest politician cannot fail to perceive that an opposition President may be elected in 1860 with out the electoral vote of a solitary Southern State.

To this complexion of our political affairs have we been brought by that desperate South ern electioneering experiment of Dougla and Pierce in 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill and its appendages of sectional agitation. The democracy of the North are prostrated and broken up by one sectional party, while the democracy of the South are themselves reduced to a mere sectional camp. Between these two sectional parties there yet remains. however, a conservative opposition Southern party, and it will prove, we hope, a lucky accident which at this crisis has given this conserv ative party the balance of power in the new Congress. Here we recognise the nucleus of a entury, and in the present, it has always been great national opposition coalition; and in this

we may possess the only safeguard against a | might be placed in the hands of the free soilers sectional collision which may rend the Union into fragments.

These October elections may contribute to make the Seward engineers of the republican camp somewhat overbearing in the matter of the House organization; but a bold and firm front on the part of the Southern opposition party will not only enable them to decide the House organization, but to divert the republican party in 1860 from a sectional disunion conflict to a grand national jubilee, like that of 1840.

### Political Movements - Thurlow Wood

On the day before yesterday Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, arrived in this city en route for home, after delivering a non-political address at Detroit and paying a flying visit to Chicago. By some curious coincidence, Thurlow Weed was in the city at the same time, and had an interview with the Massachusetts Governor. The conversation must have been of an absorbing nature, as it continued over three

It requires no special cleverness to see that two men like Governor Banks and Thurlow Weed do not talk together for three hours without a special motive. Weed is a busy man. So is Banks. Weed has all sorts of Intrigues for all sorts of things constantly on hand. Banks is never idle. One week we hear of his issuing Napoleonic bulletins to the Massachusetts militia in muster assembled; the next he is a thousand miles off, making speeches to the farmers of Michigan or Illinois. In his own State he seems ubiquitous, and nothing can be done, not even a country school house "dedicated." without the Governor is present. The quantity of clever speech-making he does is something wonderful.

Of course such a man as Banks does not escape the attention of Weed, and the sudden devotion of the high priest of the lobby to the Massachusetts favorite can only be explained by the circumstance that the great uprising against Weed's Magnus Apollo, Seward, has suggested to the former the propriety of keeping one eye upon so strong a man as Banks is likely to be-as he is now, in point of fact. This is quite in accordance with Weed's usual tactics. He is a political gambler, bound to have something, or every card that may possibly win, and would throw over Seward in a moment provided the chances of victory seemed to favor the claim of the opposition upon another man.

It may be well enough to refresh ourselves with the history of Massachusetts politics during the last ten years, as the readiest way to explain the political elevation of Banks and Wilson over obstacles which might well be deemed insurmountable by men less active and persevering than they. Massachusetts has been until lately the most aristocratic of the Northern States. Its aristocracy has been partly one of wealth and partly of letters. On the one side was the wealth in State street, and on the other letters, represented by Harvard College, which had always been a great political power in the commonwealth. Harvard furnished all the ideas for the old whig party; the Lowell corporations and the State street banks found the money. Robert C. Winthrop, the beau ideal of a State street whig, with a few others managed Massachusetts politics in the quietest and most comfortable way. Setting in the shadow of their sure majority, there was no one to molest them or make them afraid. Once Massachusetts cast her electoral vote for a democratic President (Mr. Jefferson); but that was an error, caused, no doubt, by "the sympathies of youth," deeply repented of, and never repeated. State street and the College and the Lowell corporations made the Governors, and Judges, and Senators, and representatives, and members of the General Court. The democratic party was managed by Hallett, Greene and Company—a political firm which had no desire to extend its business or take in new partners. Each year they put up a ticket for State street to knock down, and it was done in the quietest and most gentlemanly way. There were conservative democrats ready for the vative whigs, who always had the State spoils, and hoped for something better. Things were agreeable all around. It was the Golden Age. the Saturnian reign of whiggery, and it was expected to last forever. Why not? There was Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. Choate, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Davis, Mr. Sidney Bartlett, and many others-all brilliant men, all learned men, all duly certified, parchmented and ribboned by Harvard College-no less than Doctors of Laws, every man of them. The Common Councilmen quoted Demosthenes in the original Greek, the State House resounded with Virgil and Horace, no false quantities pained the classic ear, and sages, after the best Athenian patent, dispensed the law and the gospel for the Old Commonwealth.

But while wandering in these pleasant valleys and reposing by these green meadows, the sages forgot the maxims of their illustrious Grecian and Roman predecessors. The aphorism, that as times change men change with them, passed out of their minds. Other people, however, remembered it, and there had been growing up in Massachusetts an unorganized opposition, distinct from the democratic party, and known as the free soil party. There was a good deal of young whig and democratic blood in this party, which grew out of a disgust for the close borough system of the cliques that controlled both the old factions, more than from any particular devotion to the black man. Winthrop & Co. and Hallett & Co. ignored the new men at first. Some of their leaders had never been at Harvard or any other college. One was a man named Wilson, a shoemaker of Natick, who was known in State street as a hard working country politician, a good man in the ranks, but as a leader-nonsense! The idea was absurd. Then the whig town of Waltham had fallen from grace, and returned, not once, but twice and three times, a young man named Banks, a democrat, to the General Court. Waltham was almost under the drippings of Harvard, but chose as its representative a man who was guilty of two crimes; first, he was very young; and second, he had never received any more education than what a common free school and his unaided studies had given him. The new party waxed strong day by day. Then there were mysterious caucuses between dissatisfied democrats, chiefly of the important county of Middlesex and the despised free soilers. State street hears of the wicked Wilson speaking in every town in the State, organizing the scattered forces, and finding that, could the opposition to State street and Harvard College be combined, the Legislature

and democrats. The coalition was effected. and the Legislature, which was to elect a Senater of the United States in place of Mr. Webster, was found to be in the hands of the onposition. Mr. Charles Sumner was chosen, and at a later period Mr. Henry Wilson succeeded Mr. Everett in the Senate. Mr. Banks was twice chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, thrice chosen to Congress, and once elevated to the position of Speaker of the House. The coalition did not last long, but its duration was sufficient for its work. It gave the death blow to State street and Harvard College. The American party continued the work, and the old whigs have never recovered. They have wandered here and there, seeking for a place to lay their heads, which are decidedly dead-heads. They have run lately towards statuary, living on the souvenirs of their former power, canonizing the faces of their dead leaders, wrangling with Wendell Phillips as to the resemblance between Mr. Webster and Demosthenes, and gravely discussing the political character of the Athenian orator as compared with that of the Marshfield

Defender. Opposed to people who go back for their ideas three hundred years before Christ, it is not so astonishing to us, as it undoubtedly was to them, that Banks, Wilson and their coadjutors initiated and carried out a social and political revolution, and mounted to the places of Webster and Everett without the prestige, the money, the influence or the learning which were brought to bear for those statesmen.

Mr. Banks is thoroughly an original man, with all the firmness and determination of the Puritan character, and with much more liberal views than those of the Seward wing of the opposition. To-day he stands more strengly with the people of New England than Mr. Webster ever did. In his activity, vigor, boldness, liberality and originality of thought, Mr. Banks is exactly the antithesis of Mr. Seward; and failing the latter, Mr. Thurlow Weed undoubtedly thinks that the opposition might do much worse than to select the former to bear its banner in the canvass of 1860.

CONTESTS WITH ENGLAND.—It was stated, shortly after the arrival of the eleven cricket players from England in this city, that they would play a game of base ball with the picked men of the clubs in New York and its vicinity if they were in vited or challenged to do so, but that they did not like to give a challenge themselves. It appears, from a telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, that they were challenged in that city, but that they declined. We have been also informed that they have been challenged here also on the part of the base ball clubs, by a gentleman who made them this liberal offerto match nine base ball players against their eleven, on the ground of the St. George's Club, charging a dollar for admission, and giving them the entire proceeds of the tickets, and offering to bet them a thousand dollars that the American players would beat them two to one. It was stated that this challenge was also declined, but with the same intimation given at Philadelphia, that they would play next year. It was also said that they would take a book of instruc-tions and a base ball bat with them for a model, and practice for a year, after which they calculate they will be ready to enter upon he contest.

We now learn that one of their repre sentatives has arrived in New York, and s prepared to arrange a base ball match a picked nine from our base ball clubs. The English cricketers will be welcomed here with the most friendly demonstrations, and if they beat their American competitors they will probably receive a grand ovation, be feted at public dinners, and shown all the lions, and elephants, and bulls, and bears, by the Common Council of New York. It will be really worth their while to engage in this friendly trial of skill. They will suddenly find themselves far greater men than they ever were in their native | this reduction of expenses, and the large

Meantime, we are anxious to see whether there really is the great degeneracy in the Anglo-Saxon human race and in horseflesh in this country of which we hear so frequently. Our horses, it seems, have done pretty well of late on the English turf, and one of our puglists is about to try muscles and pugilistic cience with Tom Sayers, the champion of England. It now remains to have a trial of both muscles and skill in a game of base ball. If the Eleven of All England are not prompt in definitively accepting the invitation, they have received here, they may lose their opportunity. and find, perhaps, before long, that Nine of All America will pay a visit to England to play the best Eighteen of that country a match of base ball on their own soil.

EVENING JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK-CURIOUS REVOLUTION.—Within the last few years evening journalism in this city has undergone very remarkable changes, and the causes which operated these changes are still at work. We cannot now recall the number of evening journals that have been established within the last twenty years, and that have run their career of a few nonths or a few years, and then quietly died out. They would probably number up a score or more. There are still some four left; but these are all undergoing the same process of natural decay. Of these, one is of no consequence tever. Its name would not be even recognized by our readers. Two of the others, the Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post, have quite a limited circulation—the one from two to three thousand, the other from three to four thousand. The fourth evening paper is the Express. This journal furnishes a curious illustration of the revolution that has been taking place in papers of that sort. The Express was started about twenty years ago as a morning paper, but it has been gradually throwing off that character, and emerging in the character of an evening paper. Its morning issue has no perceptible circulation, but its evening editions reach an aggregate circulation of some fifteen thousand. It is running the other evening journals completely into the ground; and the probability is that they will drop off, one by one, leaving the field entirely to the Express, which will be well able to supply the limited demand. This demand is restricted chiefly to passengers by the afternoon cars and steampoats. It would obviously be good policy for he Brookses to stop their morning issue altogether—which must be a considerable drag to hem—and confine themselves altogether to their evening issues. It is probable that the other evening papers will soon go out of existence.

National Wifeet of the New York Reform Movement - Southern and

We publish elsewhere to-day two articles on the new reform agitation in this city, copied from journals in distant and widely distinct sections of the Union, as an indication of the feeling excited everywhere by a movement and a political agitation having national objects and the great good of the whole country at beart.

A few gentlemen, men of position and wealth

in this city, who have long been accustomed to supply their party with the sinews of war is election times, disgusted with the practices of the rowdles who had obtained the control of the regular organization of Tammany Hall, have taken a stand and declared that the wishes of the respectable portion of the community shall be considered in the nominations for the coming city elections. Having no wish to obtain office themselves, they only proposed that the canvass in this city and State should be conducted on a national basis, and in direct opposition to the brutal doctrines of an irrepres sible conflict between different sections, as promulgated by William H. Seward at Rochester Yet this single and patriotic wish has found an echo in every State, and now, from the remote Southern and Western corners of the Union, it comes back to them in a shape which shows that the cord they have touched is one that comes home to the hearts of the people everywhere. All long for the same unselfish and national action which the New York merchants thought to apply only to their own immediate interests in this State.

The extracts we publish to-day prove to them how important will be the influence of their action, though they limit it to our own local affairs only. Begun by the meeting of a few gentlemen at the Everett House, who again met in larger numbers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of taking our city nominations out of the hands of the State prison influence which prevails in Tammany, they have begun to restore to our metropolitan city that influence which belongs to her as the commercial heart of the nation. The honest working democracy, combining with the efficient portion of the city authorities, have followed in the same direction, and will no doubt co-operate with the men of wealth, though ranged in a different organization. These have only to hold on to the sinews of war, and the shoulder-hitters, roughs and rascals that have so long clustered around Tammany will desert it too, for they always leave when the money

The necessity for such a movement to purify Tammany has long been evident. Something of the kind was undertaken when Mozart Hall set up its wigwam; but Mozart Hall harbors the some class of rapscallions with Tammany. The new reform movement does away with both of these, and scatters the hopes of their ragamuffins to feed on the spoils of the better portion of the community. Let the men of wealth hold on to the sinews of war, and declare firmly and constantly that they will not contribute except to support the nomination of good men, upon sound national principles, and their course will awaken an emulation everywhere that will redound to the great good of the country. By doing this they can secure the city from the hungry grasp of the Seward and Weed dema-gogues, and help to redeem the State from their

#### The Union Ferry Company and the Brooklyn Residents Three or four years ago the Union Ferry

Company raised the passenger fares on their boats from one to two cents, on the ground that the then high price of coal nesessitated the measure. But few gave credit to this allegation, for it was well known that the company were earning handsome profits under the old arrangement. Having, through their monopoly, the law in their own hands, they compelled the public to submit to the surcharge. The following winter the price of coal fell to its present low rates, and at this, in consequence of the increase of railroad facilities, it has continued ever since. Notwithstanding tion which has yearly been made to the traffle, the company have evinced no disposition to return to the old prices. At present about 80,000 passengers daily cross the river in their boats, yielding a weekly return of \$11,200, without counting the fares for vehicles, which, considering the exorbitant rates charged, must yield an equal sum. Assuming the gross weekly receipts to be \$22,400, we have a yearly revenue of \$1,264,800, with which the company can play just as they please; the accomm required by the public being, as is well known, meted out to suit their own greedy views of profit. Some idea may be ormed of the extortionate character of those views from the parsimony which they display in small matters. Without referring to the principal grievance against them-their insufficient supply of boats-our readers will agree with us that it is impossible, as regards the other details of their management, for any large establishment of the same character to be conducted. with greater meanness. Let us take as a sample the condition of the waiting rooms at the South ferry, which are not only the filthiest, but foulest smelling receptacles into which human beings can be packed. In the arrangenents connected with them all considerations of delicacy and decency are disregarded, and but few ladies can venture into them even in the coldest weather. It is the same at all the other ferries, with the exception of Wall street, which, being considered the most aristocratic of the whole, is better constructed and ventilated.

It is not merely, however, in the shabby condition of their passenger stations, but in all the other branches of their administration, that this pinching, miserly spirit is observable. In the waiting rooms there is but one gas burner, of the smallest size, placed so high, and yielding such an infinitessimal amount of light, that those wishing to while away the tedium of delay by reading find it impossible to do so. It is the same on the boats after a certain hour of the evenng, the greater part of the lights in the cabises being put out, leaving the passengers to the study of the only thing visible, the clair obscure. At a time when, on all the great line s of transportation and conveyance, every effort is being made to curtail the inconveniences and increase the comforts of passengers, there facts strike every one with wonder and disgust. They create the more surprise from the general conviction that prevails that the company is exterting from the public just double the fares for which they might convey passengers and still make a reasonable profit. That these imposi-